

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

*Medical
Dictionary*

Twenty-fifth Edition

W. B. SAUNDERS • Philadelphia • London • Toronto

pleasant sensation, vaguely referred to the epigastrium and abdomen, and often culminating in vomiting. **n. epidem'ica**, an epidemic disease, probably viral gastroenteritis, marked by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and diarrhea. **n. gravi'da/rum**, the morning sickness of pregnancy. **n. mari'na**, **n. nava'lis**, seasickness.

nauseant (naw'se-ant) 1. inducing nausea. 2. an agent that causes nausea.

nauseate (naw'se-ät) to affect with nausea.

nauseous (naw'shüs, naw'se-us) pertaining to or producing nausea.

navel (na'vel) the umbilicus. **blue n.**, Cullen's sign. **enamel n.**, an indentation in the outer dental epithelium of a developing tooth, in the end of the enamel cord.

navicula (nah-vik'u-lah) [L.] frenulum labiorum pudendi.

navicular (nah-vik'u-lar) [L. *navicula* boat] boat-shaped, as the navicular bone.

navicularthritis (nah-vik'u-lar-thri'tis) inflammation of the navicular joint of the horse's forefoot.

Nb chemical symbol for *niobium*.

N.B.S. National Bureau of Standards.

nc. nanocurie.

N.C.A. neurocirculatory asthenia.

NCI National Cancer Institute.

N.C.M.H. National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

N.C.N. National Council of Nurses.

NCRP National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements.

Nd chemical symbol for *neodymium*.

nd symbol for *refractive index*.

N.D.A. National Dental Association.

NDV Newcastle disease virus.

Ne chemical symbol for *neon*.

neatology (ne-al'o-je) [Gr. *neales* young + -logy] the study of the early infant stages of animals.

near-sight (nér'sit) myopia.

near-sighted (nér'sit'ed) myopic.

near-sightedness (nér'sit'ed-nes) myopia.

nearthrosis (ne"ar-thro'sis) [Gr. *neos* new + *arthron* joint] 1. a false joint; pseudarthrosis. 2. an artificial joint constructed in the shaft of a bone by a surgical operation.

nebenagglutinin (na"ben-ah-gloo'ti-nin) [Ger. *neben* near, beside + *agglutinin*] partial agglutinin.

nebenkern (na"ben-kern) [Ger. *neben* near, beside + *kern* kernel, nucleus] 1. a name given to several structures of the cell, but especially to the paranucleus. 2. a large mitochondrial mass around the axial filament in the flagellum of the spermatozoon; it is formed by coalescence of smaller mitochondria during spermatogenesis.

nebramycin (neb-rah-mi'sin) any of a complex of antibacterial substance produced by *Streptomyces tenebrarius*.

nebula (neb'u-lah), pl. *neb'ulae* [L. "mist"] 1. a slight corneal opacity or scar that can be seen only by oblique illumination; it seldom interferes with vision. 2. cloudiness in urine. 3. an oily preparation for use in an atomizer. **n. epinephri'nae hydrochlor'idi**, epinephrine hydrochloride spray.

nebularine (neb'u-lär'in) chemical name: 9-β-D-ribofuranosyl-9-H-purine. An antibiotic substance, $C_{10}H_{12}N_4O_4$, isolated from the juice of the fungus *Clitocybe nebularis*, which has tuberculostatic and antimitotic activity, and in high dilutions, preferentially inhibits growth of some cancer cells.

nebulization (neb'u-li-za'shün) [L. *nebula* mist] 1. conversion into a spray. 2. treatment by a spray.

nebulizer (neb'u-liz'er) an atomizer; a device for throwing a spray.

Necator (ne-ka'tor) [L. "murderer"] a genus of nematode parasites of the family *Ancylostomidae*. **N. america'nus**, the American or New World hookworm, a nematode parasite resembling, but shorter and more slender than, *Ancylostoma duodenale*. It is characterized by its buccal cavity containing four plates, four

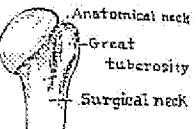
pharyngeal lancets, and a dorsal conic tooth. Infection by this parasite produces hookworm disease. Called also *Ancylostoma americanum* and *Uncinaria americana*. See also *hookworm disease*, under *disease*.

necatoriasis (ne-ka"to-ri'ah-sis) the state of being infected with worms of the genus *Necator*. See *hookworm disease*, under *disease*.

necessity (nés-ses'i-ty) something necessary or indispensable. **pharmaceutic n.**, **pharmaceutical n.**, a substance having slight or no value therapeutically, but used in the preparation of various pharmaceuticals, including preservatives, solvents, ointment bases, and flavoring, coloring, diluting, emulsifying, and suspending agents; called also *pharmaceutic* or *pharmaceutical aid*.

neck (nek) a constricted portion, such as the part connecting the head and trunk of the body (collum [NA]), or the constricted part of an organ, as of the uterus (cervix uteri), or other structure (e.g., collum dentis). *anatomical neck*

Head of humerus showing the anatomical and surgical necks (Christopher).



tomical n. of humerus, collum anatomicum humeri. **n. of ankle bone**, collum tali. **big n.**, **giant bull n.**, massive swelling of the neck, as in malignant diphtheria. **n. of condyloid process of mandible**, collum mandibulae. **dental n.**, collum dentis. **Derbyshire n.**, goiter. **false n. of humerus**, collum chirurgicum humeri. **n. of femur**, collum femoris. **n. of gallbladder**, collum vesicae felleae. **n. of glans penis**, collum glandis penae. **n. of hair follicle**, collum folliculi pili. **n. of humerus**, collum anatomicum humeri. **lateral n. of vertebra**, pediculus arcus vertebrae. **Madelung's n.**, diffuse symmetrical lipomas of the neck. **n. of malleus**, collum mallei. **n. of mandible**, collum mandibulae. **Nithsdale n.**, goiter. **n. of pancreas**, a constricted portion marking the junction of the head and body of the pancreas. **n. of radius**, collum radii. **n. of rib**, collum costae. **n. of scapula**, collum scapulae. **surgical n. of humerus**, collum chirurgicum humeri. **n. of talus**, collum tali. **n. of tooth**, the slightly constricted region of union of the crown and root or roots of a tooth; called also *collum dentis* [NA] and *cervix dentis*, true n. of humerus, collum anatomicum humeri. **turkey gobbler n.**, submental vertical skin folds. **n. of urinary bladder**, cervix vesicae. **uterine n.**, n. of uterus, cervix uteri. **n. of vertebra**, n. of vertebral arch, pediculus arcus vertebrae. **webbed n.**, pterygium colli. **wry n.**, torticollis. **necklace** (nek'la-sé) an encircling band around the neck. **Casal's n.**, an area of erythema and pigmentation around the neck in pellagra; called also *Casal's collar*.

necrectomy (nek'rek'to-me) [necro- + Gr. *ektome* excision] excision of necrotic tissue. **necremia** (nek're/mé-ah) [necro- + Gr. *haima* blood + -ia] loss of vitality of the blood. **necrencephalus** (nek'ren-sef'ah-lus) [necro- + Gr. *kephalos* brain] softening of the brain. **necro-** (nek'rō) [Gr. *nekros* dead] a combining form denoting relationship to death or to a dead body, cells, or tissue.

necrobilosis (nek"ro-bas'i-lo'sis) infection with Schmorl's bacillus, *Bacteroides necrophorus*, which causes diphtheria with abscesses in cattle, gangrenous dermatitis in horses, areas of necrosis in hogs and cattle, and abscesses and areas of necrosis in rabbits. See also *calf diphtheria*, under *diphtheria*, and *Schmorl's disease*, under *disease*.

necrobiosis (nek"ro-bi-o'sis) [necro- + Gr. *biosis* life] swelling, basophilia, and distortion of collagen bundles in the dermis, sometimes with obliteration of nerves.

structure, but short of actin, especially of granuloma annulare diabetorum. **Cl. gan**, **lipo'dica**, **n. lipoidica diabetico'rüm**, a der in diabetics, characterized by and connective tissue of the collagen occurring in irregular upper dermis. The lesions are in the mid or lower shins.

necrobiotic (nek"ro-bi-ot'ik) characterized by necrobiosis.

necrocytosis (nek"ro-si-to/sis) death and decay of cells.

necrocytotoxin (nek"ro-si-tox'in)

produces death of cells.

necrogenic (nek"ro-jen'ik) [necro- + genic] productive of necrosis.

necrogenous (nek"ro-jen'us) from dead matter.

necrohormone (nek"ro-hör'n) a substance present in dead which excites cell division in,

necrologic (nek"ro-loj'ik) pe

necrologist (nē-krol'o-jist) an

necrology (nē-krol'o-je, nē-ki)

the statistics or records of dead

necrolysis (nē-krol'i-sis) [necro-

separation or exfoliation of toxic **epidermal n.**, an ex

which erythema rapidly spread followed by the formation of later by skin that appears scaly the body in sheets, much as it *Staphylococci* of phage group tw

reaction to various drugs (in adu

Called *Lyell's syndrome* and *scald* *dermatitis exfoliativa neonator*

necromania (nek"ro-ma'ne-ah) madness] necrophilia.

necrometer (nē-krom'ē-ter) [ne- sure] an instrument for meas dead body.

necromimesis (nek"ro-mi-mē'sis) imitation] a delusion of being death.

necroresection (nek"ro-nek'to-

[excision] the excision of necro

necrophagous (nē-krof'ah-gus) to eat] devouring or subsisting

necrophilia (nek"ro-fil'e-ah) corpses; sexual intercourse with

necrophilic (nek"ro-fil'ik) 1. p

torized by necrophilism. 2. s

dead tissue, as necrophilic bacte

necrophilism (nē-krof'l-i-zm) [i

level] necrophilia.

necrophilous (nē-krof'l-i-lus)

for dead tissues; said of organism

characterized by necrophilia.

necrophily (nē-krof'l-i-ly) necro

necrophobia (nek"ro-fob'be-ah)

morbid fear of death. 2. morbid

necropneumonia (nek"ro-nu-m

pneumon lung + -ia] gangrene

necropsy (nek'rop-sé) [Gr. *nekro-* examination of a body after dea

necrosadism (nek"ro-sa/dism) [t

dis] mutilation of a corpse fo

ing or gratifying sexual feelings.

necroscopy (nē-kros'ko-pe) [Gr. *to examine*] necropsy.

necrose (nek'rōs) to become n

ecrosis.

necroses (nē-kro'sēz) [Gr.] plura

necrosis (nek'ro-sin) a substanc

cells, which produces the signs of

necrosis, lymphatic blockade, inj

hium, and swelling of collagen

cause there are no
hence no response

1. [pl.] maculae
Brushfield's s's,
of the iris, usually
ard, frequently but
n Down's syndrome,
pigmented macules
ke coffee with milk,
bright's syndrome,
the bones in gonor-
r's's, minute, puncta-
as) lying within indi-
angioma serpiginous-
ular area (the cho-
ma, seen through the
antile and sometimes
rotic familial idioey;
Christopher's s's,
old s., see *temper-
ate* or *gray soft-edged
cytoid bodies*; seen in
erythematous, and
also *cotton-wool exu-
s's*, maculae circro-
De Morgan's s's,
s., area germinativa-
ness exactly over the
udiment of an eye in
-shaped hemorrhages,
an x-ray tube which
tron stream when the
s's, see under *disease*
an ovum. Graefe's
pressure on which pro-
al spasm. **Hot s.**, i-
nsitive areas of a neu-
density on an x-ray or
genetic s., any super-
ich will bring on sleep-
r hemorrhagic spots on
of subacute bacterial
small, irregular, bright
ingual mucosa, with a
e center of each; seen in
es. Called also *Koplik's*
see under *cone*. *liver*
ts on the face; see *chlo-
s's*, *blind s.*

Maxwell's s., mac-
whitish spots of fibrous
layer of the pericardium
2. dense masses of mac-
mongolian s., a flat
nevus, 2 to 15 cm. in
ss of dermal melanocytes,
sacral region in Orientals
and many southern Euro-
peans appearing completely dur-
t may occur on almost any
us of Ota and *nevus of Flu*
pots on the skin where
e produced by a stimulus
dows often seen on fluoro-
ion of the inferior spine of
ramus of the pubic bone
urpuric spots seen in some
rose s's, an eruption of
on the abdomen and loins
of typhoid fever; called also
round or oval white spots
na early in the course of
disease. **sacral s.**,蒙古
crococcygeal dimple, a con-
he sacrococcygeal region
ir follicles on the epidermis
a retinae. **soldier's s's**,
zona vasculosa
s dots. **Tardieu's s's**,
the pleura following death by
erry-red s. **temperature**
and skin normally ans-

what curved, and show the peculiar arrangement of the end-organ with respect to the temperature sense. **tendinous s's**, maculae albidae. **Trousseau's s.**, tache cérébrale. **typhoid s's**, rose s's. **vital s.**, a name sometimes given to any of the major autonomic centers in the pons and medulla oblongata which are indispensable to life. **Wagner's s.**, the nucleolus of the human ovum. **warm s's**, minute areas in the skin that are peculiarly sensitive to temperatures above body temperature; see *temperature s's*. **Willner's s's**, efflorescent spots, soon becoming pustules, on the internal layer of the prepuce; seen in the early stages of smallpox. **yellow s.**, macula retinae.

sprain (sprān) a joint injury in which some of the fibers of a supporting ligament are ruptured but the continuity of the ligament remains intact. **riders' s.**, sprain of the adductor longus muscle of the thigh, resulting from strain in riding horseback. **Schlat-
ter's s.**, Osgood-Schlatter disease.

spray (spra) a liquid minutely divided or nebulized as by a jet of air or steam. **ether s.**, ether applied in a nebulized form to produce local anesthesia by chilling the part. **needle s.**, a water spray administered through a device having needle-sized jets. **Peet-Schultz's (obs.)**, a nasal spray for preventive application against poliomyelitis. **Pickrell's s.**, a solution of 3.5 per cent sulfathiazine in 6 per cent triethanolamine for spraying on burned areas; called also *Pickrell's method*. **Tucker's s. (obs.)**, a nasal spray for asthma containing 1 per cent cocaine and 5 per cent potassium nitrate. **tyrothricin s.**, a solution of tyrothricin and water, made with suitable, harmless, solubilizing and wetting agents; it may contain a small proportion of alcohol and a suitable vasoconstrictor. It is used as a topical antibiotic.

spreader (spred'er) an instrument for distributing something over a broader area. **root canal s.**, a pointed instrument of variable diameter and taper, specifically designed for laterally condensing the root canal filling material.

Sprengel's deformity (spreng'elz) [Otto Gerhard Karl Sprengel, German surgeon, 1852-1915] see under *de-
formity*.

sprue (spro) sprue.

spring (spring) an elastic wire attached to a denture or other appliance. **auxiliary s.**, a short piece of wire attached to an orthodontic appliance to serve as a lever to apply force to a tooth or teeth. **coil s.**, lengths of coil spring used as a part of orthodontic appliances to open or to close spaces between teeth. **Z s.**, a spring bent in the form of a Z with a coil loop at each end, used to move an individual tooth or groups of teeth buccally or labially.

sprue (sproo) 1. a chronic form of malabsorption syndrome occurring in both tropical and nontropical forms; called also *catarrhal dysentery*. 2. in dentistry, the hole through which metal or other material is poured or forced into a mold. **nontropical s.**, a malabsorption syndrome affecting both children and adults, precipitated by the ingestion of gluten-containing foods; its etiology is unknown, but a hereditary factor has been implicated. Pathologically, the proximal intestinal mucosa loses its villous structure, surface epithelial cells exhibit degenerative changes, and their absorptive function is severely impaired. It is characterized by diarrhea in which the stools are bulky, frothy, fatty (steatorrhea), and fetid (occasionally, malabsorption may be associated with the passage of a single bulky stool without diarrhea), and by abdominal distention, flatulence, weight loss, asthenia, deficiency of vitamins B, D, and K, and electrolyte depletion. Called also *celiac disease* and *gluten enteropathy*. In the *infantile form* the onset is insidious, and is marked by irritability, loss of appetite, weakness, extreme wasting, growth retardation, and celiac crisis; called also *infantile celiac disease*. The *adult form* is marked by extreme lassitude, fatigue, difficulty in breathing, clubbing of the fingers, bone pain, cramping of the muscles, tetany, abdominal distention during the day, megacolon, tympanitis, and skin pigmentation; called also *adult celiac disease*. **tropi-
cal s.**, a malabsorption syndrome occurring in the tropics and subtropics. Protein malnutrition is usually

folic acid deficiency is particularly common. Administration of antibiotics (especially tetracycline) and folic acid usually results in remission. Called also *Ceylon sore mouth*, *Cochin-China diarrhea*, *psilosis stomatitis inter-
tropica*, and *stomatitis tropica*.

Spt. abbreviation for *L. spiritus*, spirit.

spur (sper) a projecting body, as from a bone. In dentistry, a piece of metal projecting from a plate, band, or other dental appliance. **calcaneal s.**, a bone ex-
crescence on the lower surface of the calcaneus which frequently causes pain on walking. **Morand's s.**, calcar avis. **occipital s.**, an abnormal process of bone on the occipital bone behind the posterior process of the atlas. **olecranon s.**, an abnormal process of bone at the insertion of the triceps muscle.

spurious (spu're-us) [L. *spurius*] simulated; not genuine; false.

sputamentum (spu'tah-men'tum) [L.] sputum.

sputum (spu'tum) [L.] matter ejected from the lungs, bronchi, and trachea, through the mouth. **s. aerogino'sum**, green s. **albuminoid s.**, a yellowish, frothy sputum of persons from whom large amounts of pleural fluid have been withdrawn; believed to be due to pulmonary edema. **s. coc'tum**, the opaque mucopus of the later stages of bronchitis and laryngitis. **s. cru'dum**, the clear, tenacious mucus of the early stages of laryngitis and bronchitis. **s. crue'n'tum**, bloody sputum. **globular s.**, sputum in yellow spherical lumps; said to be characteristic of the late stages of tuberculosis. **green s.**, sputum stained with a green pigment, as in certain cases of jaundice. **icteric s.**, sputum stained with a greenish or yellow tint by bile pigments, as in jaundice. **moss-agate s.**, a grayish, opalescent, gelatinous mottled sputum, usually projected from the mouth in a more or less globular form during coughing; characteristic of diseases of the trachea (Chevalier Jackson). **nummu-lar s.**, sputum in rounded disks, shaped somewhat like coins. **prune juice s.**, dark reddish brown, bloody sputum of certain forms of pneumonia, cancer of the lung, gangrene, etc. **rusty s.**, sputum stained with blood or blood pigments; seen in pneumonia, etc.

SQ abbreviation (symbol) for *subcutaneous*.

squalene (skwäl'ēn) an unsaturated terpene hydrocarbon, $[(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{C} : \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3) : \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2 : \text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2]$, from the liver oil of sharks and certain other elasmobranch fishes; it is an intermediate in cholesterol biosynthesis in all animals examined. It is found in small amounts in human blood plasma and in increased amounts in viral influenza.

squama (skwā'mah), pl. **squa'mae** [L.] a scale or plate-like structure; [NA] a general term for such a structure. **s. alveola'ris**, a thin plate covering the bare areas of pulmonary alveoli. **frontal s.**, **s. of frontal bone**, **s. fronta'lis** [NA], the broad, curved portion of the frontal bone, situated above the supraorbital margin and forming the forehead. **mental s.**, **external protuberantia mentalis**. **occipital s.**, **s. occipitalis**. **occipital s.**, **superior**, os interparietale. **s. occipita'lis** [NA], occipital squama: the largest of the four parts of the occipital bone, extending from the posterior edge of the foramen magnum to the lambdoid suture, its external surface bearing the external occipital protuberance and nuchal lines. **perpendicular s.**, **s. frontalis**. **temporal s.**, **s. of temporal bone**, **s. tempora'lis**, pars squamosa ossis temporalis.

squamae (skwā'me) [L.] plural of *squama*.

squamate (skwā'māt) [L. *squamatus*, from *squamare* scale; having or resembling scales.

squamatization (skwā'mah-ti'za'shun) the transformation of cells of other types into squamous cells; squamous metaplasia.

squame (skwām) [L. *squama*] a scale or scalelike substance.

squamocellular (skwā'mo-sel'u-lar) [L. *squama* scale + *cellula* cell] having squamous cells.

squamofrontal (skwā'mo-fron'tal) pertaining to the squama frontalis.